





TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1857.

*Nature and Matrimony.*—To decide against marriage is first to trample upon nature and philosophy. Natural affinities and sympathies must be ignored. Frederick's experience with girls must have taught him that a hat-band is charged with heart-penetrating suggestions, that a bass voice is wonderful music, and that the vision of a pair of spurs is more charming than all the landscapes in Lenox, to a company of misses anywhere from thirteen to eighteen years old. As for boys, we know all about waist. We recognized an unaccountable charm in a waist at the premature age of eight, the waist being five years old, "for thereabouts," and was killed at thirty years by the graceful swing of a skirt just as we stepped into the golden age of the teens. Your youngest, a daughter, who is said to resemble a well, no matter how deep, is already talking about a husband, and she has not seen her fifth winter. Where the idea is more than we can tell. When her doll is a boy, "as true as you live," Falstaff was "a coward upon instinct;" perhaps children are matrimonial in the same way.

*Springfield Republican.*

**RUNNING RAILROADS AT A HIGH RATE OF SPEED.**  
If a portion of the public desire to ride at a high rate of speed, they should be willing to pay liberally for the opportunity. It is in the experience of every railroad man that the cost of working a road at a high speed increases in accelerating ratio. A train running forty miles per hour costs at least four times as much as a train running twenty miles per hour. The wear and tear of the rails and machinery at high speed are tremendous. One express passenger train will do more damage to the road and equipment than ten heavy trains at the low speed usually adopted. Here, then, is undoubtedly the rock upon which our railroad system has split—working too cheap and at too high rate of speed. The only course left to be taken is to develop the business of the various roads, work them with strictest economy, and only at paying rates.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the McCracken county court to let the building of a Court-house for said county in the city of Paducah, hereby give notice that they will receive and consider the offers of G. H. Morrow, in the city of Paducah, till 9 o'clock A. M., September 1, 1887, for the construction of said Court-house. The payments to be made as follows: \$3,000 in advance, \$7,000 on June 1, 1888, and \$10,000 on December 1, 1888; balance, if any, in 1889. The foundations of the building to be laid the present year, and the entire building to be finished by let December, 1888. The plans and specifications are on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Stanley and Vogdes, in the city of Louisville, from the 10th of August, and from the 15th of August to the 1st of September at the office of G. H. Morrow in Paducah. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

J. C. CALHOUN,  
B. D. HUBBARD,  
J. H. TERRELL,  
G. H. MORROW,  
Commissioners.

[Louisville Democrat and Cincinnati Enquirer publish this each in daily and send bills to Commissioners.]

1723 jdb

Persons desiring catalogues can have them forwarded by mail, 1711Jeb







## EVENING BULLETIN.

**MILDEW IN GRAPES—CURCULIO.**—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Dr. Mosher gave an account of the condition of the grape crop, and the attack of mildew which commenced showing itself about the 27th of June. We give his remarks below. As regards the sulphur lime water, it is not very likely to be used in this country in large vineyards, although it has proved itself both here and in France to be an effectual remedy. The labor of applying it is considerable, and, as the attacks of mildew are generally very gradual, the vinegrower is not fully convinced that it is necessary to apply the remedy until too late to save the crop.

As a remedy for curculio, the sulphur and water (made as recommended in the following extract) ought to be effectual if the insects retain under all circumstances, its dislike to strong offensive odors which it sometimes exhibits, but this is unfortunately not the case, and, in seasons of moderate crops, the sulphur and lime will not protect the fruit, or at least that is our experience with it, and we tried it several years ago. Here is what Dr. Mosher says about it:

Dr. Mosher made some interesting remarks in relation to the mildew of the grape crop. He said the vineyards had wintered well, and, though somewhat late as to season, the vines came forward well in the spring, and bloomed handsomely. Everything bid fair for a fine crop until about twelve days ago, when on Saturday, June 27, there came a warm rain, and the Sunday following continued warm and moist, and on the evening of Sunday, the 28th, the mildew appeared in his vineyard, and on Monday morning fully one-third of his grapes were white with the fungus. The air was clear and breezy on Monday, the 29th, and the mildew ceased to spread, and the grapes were thenceforward doing well until some four days ago, when it became again rainy and warm, and, thereupon, the mildew reappeared and increased; but now again, for about two days past, it seems to have ceased. But he regards his vineyard, as about one-third of the crop nearly ruined—in some portions the fruit is all gone. His vineyard is on a pretty steep hillside, with a southward aspect, and with a free exposure to the air. The vines are planted in spaces of three feet by five. No mildew on the vines or foliage; it is confined to the berry. The lowest portion of his ground is worse than the highest, and the intermediate part is much worse than the lowest.

Dr. M. stated that he had examined the fungus plant, which we call "mildew," under a microscopic lens, with a power of about four hundred magnifications, when the grape seemed covered with a forest of pines, each berry bearing about five hundred of these fungus trees, which, to the naked eye, appear like an impalpable powder. This tree-growth is from a seed which, from its germination to perfection, he had observed under the microscope. It takes about twelve hours to complete its career, ripen its seed for a five hundred fold reproduction, and perish. Dr. M. suggested that the reason of its life recurrence in damp weather is owing to the fact that in dry weather the cuticle, or epidermis, enveloping the seeds, becomes hardened to such a degree of firmness as to retain the germ, which, in damp weather, is more readily liberated by the easy rupture of the enveloping membrane, then softened by the abundant atmospheric moisture.

In answer to a question by Mr. Kelley, Dr. M. stated that he did not consider mildew as the primary cause of the grape rot, though he could not speak of this as a positive assurance. In the case of the mildew the berry affected drops off, and thus clusters are left broken and imperfect. He knew of no practical remedy, but assured members that if they would examine the mildew with the microscope they would behold wonders.

Mr. Kelley suggested the application of the hyposulphite of lime to the vines affected by mildew, as was done frequently in gardens and green houses.

Dr. Warden thought it impracticable of application to large vineyards; also, that from the rapidity of its development no timely preparation was possible.

To this Mr. Kelley replied that the French employed it extensively, and that its application was more with a view to prevent its increase than to prevent its advent. The cost was trifling, only about \$3 per acre, and the means of preparation simple, which he gave as one part sulphur to two parts lime, with about two thousand times their volume of boiling water; let stand 24 or 48 hours, then draw off the clear liquor and apply to the vines by garden engine. It does no harm to either vines or fruit, and its effect on the fungus is instantaneous, while it will adhere to the foliage for weeks.

In view of the interesting remarks of Dr. Mosher and Mr. Kelley on this point, Mr. Stoms moved that Dr. Mosher, with Messrs. Kelley and Buchanan, be appointed a special committee to collect facts and report thereon, touching the question of the feasibility of grape-growing as an remunerative crop in view of the casualties of the seasons, and on the remedies practicable for the prevention of such casualties. Carried.

An interesting conversation sprang up in relation to the application of the hyposulphite of lime, to prevent the ravages of the curculio. Mr. Conditine made some very interesting and valuable remarks as to his experience on this point, expressing his belief that it affords a sovereign remedy against the depredations of this horticultural pest. Mr. Mullett, Mr. Ernst, Dr. Whipple, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Foote, and others contributed much interesting information as to the habits and tastes of this insect, and it would seem indeed impossible that he can much longer escape a condemnation of his ravages.

Mr. Conditine promised on next Saturday to make an exhibit before the Society of his present crop of plums under the treatment above indicated. Mr. Orange also remarked that he had found the application of sulphur and salt a most effectual remedy for expelling the curculio, but, unfortunately, the remedy had not only killed the curculio but had also killed the trees, or, possibly, had killed the trees without killing the curculio—he was not certain which!

**COLIC IN HORSES.**—The following excellent article is from the American Veterinary Journal, edited by George H. Dadd, M. D., Boston. If carefully read and remembered by our readers who own horses, it may be the means of saving some valuable animal:

The term colic is used to designate a disease of very frequent occurrence, both among horses and their masters. Those of our readers who have ever been the subjects of any attack of this character, and have experienced the excruciating torment attending it, can readily sympathize with a poor horse when in a similar condition. There is no disease with which I am acquainted that is so sudden in its attack, nor for the time being so distressingly painful as colic. It is sometimes accompanied with delirium, so that the unfortunate creature will, in falling, or while on the floor, mutilate his own body with reckless ferocity, as if striving to find relief in his own destruction; and occasionally he does succeed in hastening death, either by rupture of the diaphragm or intestines, or inflammation of the latter.

**Nature of the Disease.**—There are two forms of colic to which horses are subject; one is termed spasmodic, flatulent. The first form is recognized by horsemen as spasms, gripes, cramps, and stoppage. The term stoppage has been applied, from the fact that in some cases the patient passes neither feces, flat, nor urine, and thus the stablesman infers, and the inference, in some cases, is probably correct, that the bowels, as well as other parts, are spasmodically contracted, or else intussusception of a folding of one part of the bowel into another has taken place; although the latter feature is often associated with flatulency.

It is only necessary to know something of the anatomical structure of the intestines, to perceive how and by what means the spasmodic action takes place. The intestinal tube of the horse, which is about ninety feet in length, is composed of external, internal, and central coats. The central coat, or rather layer, is composed of muscular fibres of two orders; one set are circular, the other longitudinal;

should contraction occur in the longitudinal fibres, the bowel is proportionately shortened; when it occurs in the circular fibres, the calibre of the intestine is decreased, and sometimes in tonic spasms, the complete structure of the part takes place, so that it is almost impossible to pass even a small probe through the intestinal structure. On examining horses that die in this state, the small intestines have a knotted appearance, from which feature some persons have compounded the term "knotting."

Flatulent colic, which is by far the most common affection, differs so essentially from the preceding that the one can easily be distinguished from the other; in the latter affection, flatulency, or "wind," is always present, and, if at the early stage no perceptible abdominal distention occurs, it very soon shows itself. One way of satisfying ourselves of the presence of flatulency, is to apply the ear to the abdominal region; within a sort of active rumbling is heard, often accompanied by a tinkling or metallic sound. But while examining the case, we may perhaps perceive that the horse passes flatulency by the anus, or eructates it from the mouth; in either case our doubts, if we have any, are immediately set at rest; this feature, accompanied by others which I shall allude to, complete the chain of evidence.

In some cases the gas goes on accumulating in the large intestines until the abdomen resembles that of an ox, said to be "bowed" or "blasted"; this is a state called tympanitis (windy distention). When the gas generates very suddenly, and the abdomen immediately acquires immense volume, the case is termed meteorization.

It is very distressing to witness the sufferings of an animal in this condition; and the only chance in relieving him is by puncturing the colon, and, unless this operation be performed early, it will prove fruitless.

**Symptoms of Colic.**—It may be well to bear in mind that, whatever form of colic occurs, it is always sudden in its attack; and horses are liable to it at all times; in the stable, on the road, or at grass. In the early stage very little occurs to attract attention. The animal, all at once, becomes uneasy from pain, and commences to paw with his forefeet; soon gets down, and, if he be in space sufficient, will commence to roll from side to side, often remaining for a few moments on his back, in which posture he seems to obtain temporary relief; sometimes, as quick as thought, he is on his legs again; gives his body a shake, anxiously regards the flanks by turning his head in that direction; when down again he goes to perform the same rolling feat. Now and then the patient remains quiet in a crouching attitude; the limbs being gathered under the body until the distension is so great, or the pain so severe, that he must shift his position, when again we find him rolling, or else standing with the hind extremities stretched backward, the fore advanced; thus representing the attitude of a horse when urinating. Supposing at this period that there be no flatulency present, yet the respirations are hurried, the pulse wiry, the eyes glassy, and the patient excessively nervous and uncontrollable; the case is then a spasmodic character.

Should the animal pass flatulency, or the abdomen increase in volume, the case is one of flatulency. Then again, in spasmodic colic the patient has periods of ease, which gradually grow shorter, until he either gets relief or becomes delirious, and soon dies. Either form of the disease may, however, terminate in inflammation of the bowels. The bladder often becomes sympathetically affected, and retention of urine is the result; this can be ascertained by introducing the hand into the rectum. These are some of the principal features of the colic.

\* Meteorization—a windy state of the abdomen, which takes place suddenly and unexpectedly, as doth the appearance of a meteor in the sky.

When a horse assumes this attitude, people are apt to conclude that the subject is laboring under suppression of urine, and then down goes the nitre, gin, and resin. But the fact is, he is punting himself in this position for the purpose of relieving the abdomen, and thus giving it support by means of the rectum muscles.

**SAVING HONEY BY DESTROYING DRONES.**—It is a certain fact demonstrated by Huber, and proved again and again, since his time, that the impregnation of the queen lasts three years; at least, this being the case, there are seasons when the apianian will be enabled to secure the greatest quantity of honey, by preventing his bees from swarming and at the same time destroying all the drones. The plan is simple and effectual. For the first, it is only necessary to contract the entrance to the hive to a space 5-32 of an inch wide; this will allow a worker bee to pass in and out, but will detain the queen in the hive. This space will also keep back the drones, and if it is proposed to destroy them (as they certainly ought to be, if the hive is to be preserved from swarming, and as I shall presently show), then take a box, say six inches square, and insert a wooden tube 1/2 inch in aperture and about 1 1/2 inches long, so that it shall be flush with the outside of the box, but project inside about an inch (if the box is half inch stuff, the above length of tube will just do). Place this tube in the lower corner of the box, so that it shall overlay the entrance just enough to let a drone enter the tube from the hive. The rest of the entrance may be contracted to the 5-32 of an inch. Now, place a glass on the open top of the box, covering it all but 5-32 of an inch at one end. The drones will endeavor to go out with the workers, but cannot. They will then follow along till they come to the opening in the tube, and go through it into the box. They cannot go out of the box into the air, on account of the space being only 5-32 of an inch wide, neither can they go back to the hive, because the tube projects inside, and is not accessible from the bottom or side of the box. If a worker bee goes into the box, of course she will let him out (or rather I should say it, being neuter).

When a large number of drones are collected they may be immersed in water and the box put back.

It is incredible the amount of honey consumed by the drones, even where there are but a few hundred. But in ordinary hives, where there are sometimes over 1,000, they consume probably as much as is ordinarily laid up in the surplus boxes.

For gentlemen who do not wish to increase the number of their hives, this plan is obviously an excellent one.

The contracted entrance is very suggestive to those who wish "to go to town," or "to church," and are fearful of losing a swarm. A very good way is to cut the slit out of sheet lead, and place it before the entrance. It will be perceived, also, that this space will entirely prevent the queen from going into the top boxes and placing her brood among the honey-combs. We give our actual experience in the matter.

This article is written in haste, but we shall be glad to write again if it is not sufficiently clear.

Whitmarsh, Pa. Aris.

Country Gentleman.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

**STACKING HAY AND GRAIN.**—In my opinion nothing looks better around a farmer's barn than a nice lot of well built stacks of hay or grain. When we see them, the first thought usually is, "that is a neat farmer." That stacks are much better for the grain and hay when well built, is admitted by all, though the custom of making them is so rarely practised. More than half the stacks you see put up look as though they were going to tumble over with the first blast of wind. If the directions given below are followed, you will have a neat, prim looking stack, of no matter what size you make it.

Lay your bottom of old rails, old trees, or any such material that you may have on hand, so as it will admit of a current of air passing under it. One rail square will take twenty tons of hay, when well built. Lay on your hay to cover the bottom all round, and just sufficient to cover the outside; in laying on the hay, keep it well shaken out, as if laid on in lumps it will slip. Then draw your bottom up four to six feet high (according to the size you intend your stack), in shape of a bowl; in building up to this height, you keep your centre hollow as you proceed.

You then commence to draw in, keeping as before your centre hollow and, your hay well shaken out. When you come to within five feet of the top, commence to raise it in the centre, so that it droops from centre to edge; in this way you finish. In no loading, have your loads delivered regularly around the stack, for if unloaded more at one place than another, it will throw your stack in; the same with your ladder, keep it regularly shifted around the stack. When all is finished, have the bottom pulled from your foundation to where you commenced to draw in; this gives you a nice, regular caved all round, and prevents the rain when running down the stack from penetrating into the bottom, for the eave projecting over throws the water completely

off. Finally, rope your stack with hay ropes, six or eight all regularly over it, and divided equal distances apart, fastening them under the eave by driving sticks into the stack and fastening to them. If the stick is crooked at one end so much the better. Your stack is then finished as all stacks should be.

GERALD HOWATT,  
Sussex Co., N. J.

**HOW CITIES EXHAUST THE FERTILITY OF LAND.** There has been enough of the elements of bread, meat, wool, and cotton drawn from the surface of the earth, sent to London and buried in the ground, or washed into the Thames, to feed and clothe the entire population of the world for a century under a wise system of agriculture and horticulture. Down to this day, great cities have ever been the worst desolators of the earth. It is for this they have been so frequently buried many feet beneath the rubbish of their idols of brick, stone, and mortar, to be exhumed in after years by some antiquarian layer. Their inhabitants violated the laws of nature, which govern the health of man and secure the enduring productiveness of the soil. How few comprehend the fact that it is only the elements of bread and meat, evolved during the decomposition of some vegetable or animal substance, that poison the air taken into human lungs, and the water that enters the human system, in daily food and drink! These generate pestilence and bring millions prematurely to their graves.

Why should the precious atoms of potash, which organized the starch in all the flour, meal, and potatoes consumed in the cities of the United States in the year 1850, be lost forever to the world? Can a man create a new atom of potash or of phosphorus when the supply fails in the soil, as fail it must under our present system of farm economy? Many a broad desert in Eastern Asia once gladdened the husbandman with golden harvests. While America is the only country on the globe where every human being has enough to eat, and millions are coming here for bread, how long shall we continue to impoverish ninety-nine acres in a hundred of all that we cultivate? Both pestilence and famine are the offspring of ignorance. Rural science is not a mere plaything for the amusement of grown up children. It is a new revelation of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, a humanizing power which is destined to elevate man an immeasurable distance above his present condition. To achieve this result, the light of science must not be confined to colleges; it must illuminate the dwelling of every farmer and mechanic. The knowledge of the few, no matter how profound, nor how brilliant, can never compensate for the ignorance of the many by neglecting to develop the intellect of the many.

No government should be wanting in sympathy with the people, whether the object be the prevention of disease, the improvement of land, or the education of the masses. One per cent. of the money now annually lost by reason of popular ignorance, would suffice to remove that ignorance.

Watchman and Reflector.

**PINKING-IRONS, NEEDLES, PINS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.**—Patent Button-hole Cutters, &c., for sale by J. H. KELLEY, 453 Main st.

**METALLIC TAPE-LINES, marked in 10ths and 1/10ths.**—12-inch and improved Measures of every description for sale by J. H. KELLEY, 453 Main st.

**WINDOW-GLASS, from 2x10 to 12x24, of the best quality, for sale by A. McBRIDE, 65 Third st.**

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.**—Garden-Hoses, Foot-Balls, Bat-Balls, Combs, Hair-Pins, Oil-Cans, Cups, Cylinders, Springs, and other Goods, of the best quality, improved Gum Hardware too tedious to mention for sale by J. H. KELLEY, 453 Main st.

**UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN**

**NEW CARPETS**

Just received from Auction in New York,

**Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets,**

AT

**C. DUVALL & CO.'S, 537 Main st.**

WE have just received a lot of the above class Carpets, purchased at a private auction sale in New York, which we now offer at greatly reduced prices from that usually demanded for such Carpets. We invite the public generally to examine the stock, as we are determined to make good what we say.

C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's.**

An English Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia, a series of letters from Java, Singapore, &c., by Geo. Francis Train, with an introductory by Freeman Hunt. Child of Humor, Wit, and Anecdote, with fifty original illustrations from designs by J. McLennan. Edited by Pierce Pungent.

The Adventures of Gerrard the Lion Killer, by Charles E. Whitehead.

The Norse Folk, or a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden, by Charles Loring Bruce.

Grace Fanny, or Love and Principle, by Mrs. Sallie R. Ford.

Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.

Major-General Courtenay and Trevels, Illustrated. The Confessions of J. J. Rousseau.

The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller. Reading without Tears, or a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read.

Phoniana, or Sketches and Burlesques, by John Phoenix.

For sale by S. RINGGOLD,  
66 Fourth street, near Main.

**NUNNS & CLARK'S**

**CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES.**

**TRIPP & CRAGG.**

WE have just received another invoice of these first-class Piano-Fortes, consisting of:

7 octave, true legs and carved moldings;  
7 do, double row of keys;  
6 do, single do do;  
6 do, double do do;  
6 do, single do do.

We are agents in Louisville for the unrivaled manufacturers Nunn & Clark, of New York, Chickering & Sons, of Boston, Mass., and Peters, Cragg, & Co., of Louisville. These instruments are fully warranted in every respect and sold by us at manufacturing prices.

TRIPP & CRAGG,  
No. 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music. m30 j&b

**THE PRETTIEST AND FINEST SPRING**

**STYLE DRESS PATTERNS**

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,  
453 Main st.

**SOFT HATS**—large variety to select from at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 453 Main st.

**SUMMER HATS**—Gent's Boys', and Youths' Straw Hats, different styles, qualities, and colors; just received by express and for sale very low at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 453 Main st.

**DRAB BEAVER AND PEARL CASSIMERE** HATS, very light and fine, ready for our sales this morning. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 453 Main st.

**Knickerbocker for June.**

**KNICKERBOCKER** for June just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**MRS. OUTHWORTH'S**

**RETRIBUTION.** A Tale of Passion. Two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for \$1.25.

The Pearl of Pearl River. Complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or bound in cloth for \$1.25.

The Missing Bride; or, Miriam the Avenger. Two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or one volume, cloth, for \$1.25.

The Lost Heiress. Complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for \$1.25.

The Curse of Clifton. Complete in two volumes, paper covers. Price \$1; or bound in one volume, cloth, gift, for \$1.25.

The Discarded Daughter. Complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or bound in one volume, cloth, gift, for \$1.25.

The Deserted Wife. Complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or bound in one volume, cloth, gift, for \$1.25.

The Initials. A Love Story of Modern Life. Two volumes, paper cover. Price \$1; or in one volume, cloth, for \$1.25.

Copies of any of the above works will be sent, free of postage, to any one on receipt of the price.

For sale by C. HAGAN & CO.,  
No. 507 Main street.

**RICH SILVER WARE.**

**Harvesting Tools.**

SCYTHES, Grasses, Rakes, Grass Hooks, Hay Straws, and Manure Forks, Pruning Knives, Saw, and Chisels, &c. For sale wholesale and retail at the low prices by No. 68 Third street. June 16 j&b

**CARPETS! CARPETS!**

VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY, INGRAIN, COMMON ALL WOOL, AND COTTON CHAIN CARPETS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**FANS! RIBBONS! MOURNING MANTLES! LACES! &c.**

Domestic of every kind; Mourning Goods; Long and short Net Mitts; Irish Linens (cheap); Lace and Gaiter Veils; Hoop and Patent Skirts; Bonnets and Ribbons, &c.; Of which we have a fine assortment and offer at low prices. m30 j&b

**LADIES' RIDING HATS** just received at 453 Main st. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

**Canvassers Wanted**

FOR Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress and Burton's Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor. Permanent employment for several years. None but persons of ability (of whose references will be required) need apply to CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Exclusive agents for the above and all other subscription works published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. m30 j&b

**SOFT HATS.**—We are this morning in receipt of a large stock of Soft Hats for men, boys, and youths, of all the different styles, qualities, and colors, and for sale cheap. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 453 Main st.

**STRAW HATS.**—The largest stock in the city, and in the assortment will be found some new and beautiful styles. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 453 Main st.

**MODEL DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLE.**—We have a large assortment of the above named Hats, which cannot be had at any other establishment in the city. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 453 Main st.

**NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HER OF REDCLIFFE.**—Dynevor Terrace. 3 vols., cloth. \$150.

A new book by the author of Father Clement—Dunellon, or Know What You Judge. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.

Knives and Fools, by Edward M. Whitty. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.

Don Quixote, a Tale of Italy, by Ruffini. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.

The Norsefolk, or a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden, by Charles Loring Bruce. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.50.

The Adventures of Gerrard, the Lion-Killer. Translated from the French by Charles E. Whitehead. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.

Essays, Biographical and Critical, of Studies of Character, by Henry T. Tuckerman. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.75.

For sale by S. RINGGOLD,  
66 Fourth st., near Main.

**1,000 Reams Commercial Note Paper.**

**333 DAMASK Laid Note Paper.**

333 reams Laid and Damask Note Paper; 333 do Embossed Laid Note Paper, in boxes.

The above is all ruled and suitable for commercial and business purposes, direct from the manufacturers, and warranted as cheap and as good as any in the city without any exception whatever. Merchants and business men can open accounts with us. They will find everything in the Book, Blank Book, and Stationery line pertaining to their business. We collect our bills January and July.

For sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**FINE FANCY FANS.**—Just received by express a full assortment of:

Sandwich painted and carved small Fans; Sandal wood Fans with glass; Sandal wood Fans with glass; Lacquered Fans, very handsome; Chinese Screen and Parlor Fans; Plain and fancy Linen Fans, large assortment; With a large stock of Children's and common folding Fans; for sale at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

**Moses E. Lard's Book.**

A REVIEW OF REV. J. B. BY MOSES E. LARD. Price \$1. New supply just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**PALM LEAF FANS.**—3 cases small Palm Fans received for sale at W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

**PIANOS AND GUITARS.**

DAVID P. FAULDS, JAMES H. MURDER

**D. P. FAULDS & CO.**

Have now on hand the largest and most beautiful assortment of Piano-Fortes in this city, and of every style and quality. Our aim is to sell our patrons none but the best, and at prices, owing to our facilities for purchasing for cash, as low as those demanded for inferior makes. Call and see them.

**GUITARS! GUITARS!**

An elegant stock of Hall & Son's and Martin's Premium Guitars, of the latest improved styles, at reduced prices.

Persons in want of either of the above-named instruments are invited to call and examine our stock.

We will take great pleasure in affording them every facility in our power to aid them in making a proper selection.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., between Second and Third.

**Piano-Fortes at Wholesale Prices.**

We have the finest stock of Eastern and Southern-made Piano-Fortes in this city, and we have a very large invoice now on the way from our Eastern manufacturers, we will sell our present stock at wholesale prices.

Our Pianos are all fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, and persons wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our excellent instruments before making their selection.

N. C. D. MORSE,  
73 Fourth st., under National Hotel.

**New Books.**

**FOURTH** Volume of Irving's Life of Washington, by Ad. Graeme, of Moscow; by the Author of Zaidie, Madalen Heburn, etc. Price \$1.

The Ruins and Museums of Rome, a Guide-Book for Travelers, Artists, and Lovers of Antiquity; by Emil Braun.

Pictures of Travel, Translated from the German of Henry Heine, by Charles Loring Bruce.

The Testimony of the Rocks, or Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed; by Hugh Miller. Price \$1.25.

Twenty Years Ago, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Price \$1.25.

Aurora Leigh; by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Price \$1.25.

Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**OWEN & WOOD,**

**Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,**

Keep constantly on hand every variety of goods in their line, which they will sell cheap for cash.

OWEN & WOOD,  
495 Market st., one door above Third.

**LADIES' LASTING SLIPPERS,** broad soles; do Buskin Ties, do do OWEN & WOOD.

**LADIES' FRENCH MOROCCO AND KID BOOTEES;** do do do do OWEN & WOOD.

**HUGHES' PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE POLISH** kept constantly on hand by OWEN & WOOD.

**BOYS', YOUTHS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S** BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety. OWEN & WOOD.

**NEEDLES! NEEDLES!**—We keep a good assortment of the best